

The Transcript

ABRAM VANDEGRIFT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of fifty cents an inch for the first insertion and twenty-five cents an inch for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount is given to yearly advertisers.
Local Notices ten cents a line for the first insertion. Death and Marriage Notices inserted free.
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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 A YEAR.
Thursday Afternoon, July 23d, 1891.

The Wilmington papers are engaged in a war over the tax on tin, and Mr. Sperry of the *Morning News* must be having a hard time of it. We form this conclusion from the fact that the *News* does not get down to solid facts with which to prove its assertions, but rather hides behind generalities of the stump speech variety. There is no justice in a law which lays a tax upon the farmer and workingman for the benefit of a small factory which has started and shut down within eighteen days.

THE CASE of the Delaware State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry against the various railroad companies doing business on the Peninsula, all of which are under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the reductions mentioned in the decision rendered last spring are continued. The question was brought to the attention of the Commission by the Grange because the freight charges on perishable fruit and in fact almost all other kinds of freight, were unjust and unreasonable.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has secured a monopoly of the carrying trade from every point on the Peninsula and has used the advantage to absorb nearly all the net earnings of the people who have no other means of transportation. When the peach was found to produce good results here a new line of business sprang up which has added greatly to the value of land and promised to make this Peninsula a profitable fruit garden; had the railroad officials done the proper thing the revenue to be derived from Peninsula business at this time would be greater by far than it is, but no encouragement was offered and as a consequence Peninsula lands are not developed and now produce only a fraction of what they would if properly worked, the people being encouraged by reasonable freight rates. No liberality has ever been shown in the dealings of the railroad officials with the people; on the other hand the people, through the Legislature, have been liberal and have thereby strengthened a monopoly which is not only injuring them in a business way, but is making its power felt in the law-making branch of our State government. There can be no good reason for the institution of a schedule in which the freight on a barrel of potatoes is set down at forty cents from Milford, Del., and forty cents from Cape Charles, which place is more than one hundred miles further south.

The freight on a barrel of kale from Cape Charles to Jersey City is twenty cents, yet a barrel of kale shipped from Milford pays fifty cents. A hundred pounds of berries from Milford to Jersey City pays sixty-five cents, while the same quantity shipped from Cape Charles to Jersey City pays sixty cents. The difference in the distance is one hundred and twenty miles and yet the charge is the same. Water competition causes low rates from Norfolk, but certainly the railroad does not carry freight from that point at a loss; that being the case why should the freight on a barrel of kale be fifteen cents from Norfolk to Jersey City when a barrel of kale shipped from any point on the Peninsula pays fifty cents, more than three times the amount for about half the distance.

The Interstate Commerce Commission finds the cost of marketing a basket of peaches about fifty cents, in this estimate including every item of expense from growing to selling, and that the profit must be exceedingly small; if the railroad people had worked for their own and the people's interests such would not be the case. The plea was made by the railroad attorneys that the branch roads through Delaware and Maryland were operated at a loss each year, the expense of keeping them in running order was great and that the whole system was sometimes operated at a loss. The Commission decided that the branch roads were necessary and useful, that they furnished much business for the main line and were as necessary to it as are fences, fertilizers and drains to the farm.

The Commission decided that a reduction of twenty per cent. on peaches and berries; on apples, peas, kale, spinach, radishes, cabbage and other vegetables, except potatoes, a reduction of twenty-five per cent. On potatoes twenty-five per cent. "and the rate not to be more than ten per cent. higher on the branches than at the junction points with the main line." Even with this reduction the rates are higher than at Norfolk. When these rates have been forced upon the railroad company and when there is a possibility that the people of this Peninsula may get justice, shippers should be careful to fulfill their part of the contract and especially so in regard to the overloading of cars and the giving in of incorrect number of baskets. The railroad company are not the only sinners in the transportation business and now that a certain proper reduction has been forced upon them the shippers should be careful to do unto them the railroad company do unto them. E. H. Bancroft, John C. Higgins, Jacob G. Brown, Thomas F. Dilworth are entitled to the thanks of the

people of the Peninsula for the fearless and tireless method in which they have fought out the battle for justice and honesty; they are one and all Grangers and business men, men who are busy every day in the year, but they have found time to render an invaluable service to the people. Through the decision the people have gained a substantial victory and should follow it up with some good work in other directions.

Townsend Topics.
—The Sunday-school had a joyful time at Collin's Beach on Tuesday.

—Miss Maria Townsend of Philadelphia, is home for a short vacation.

—Miss Mary V. Watts is off to Cecilton, Md., for a two weeks' visit.

—Winfield Latomus and family spent last Thursday at Augustine Pier.

—Thomas R. Boyer reports to us a yield of 2,000 bushels of good wheat from 90 acres.

—Mr. Frank Reynolds of Clayton, spent a few hours with his parents last Friday evening.

—Mrs. Ella Schwarka of Crumpton, Md., is visiting the family of Mr. Chas. Schwarka.

—Miss Emma Choate of Newark, Del., is the guest of Miss Mary V. Watts.

—Mrs. William Wiswell and child of Wilmington, are the guests of Mr. Frank Latomus.

—Mr. Frank Reynolds and son of Clayton, Del., was the guest of friends in town on Thursday last.

—Mr. Joseph Hutchison of Philadelphia, is visiting his mother, Mrs. John Hutchison, near town.

—Mrs. Samuel Townsend of Townsend, and her daughter, Mrs. L. A. Townsend of Philadelphia, spent several days last week with friends in Chestertown, Md.

—Mrs. Ann Townsend, Mrs. Etta Townsend and children and Mr. A. J. Collins all of Townsend, Del., are guests of Mrs. Mary Carter, near Chestertown, Md.

—Miss Rosa Reynolds returned home Monday eve from Clayton, where she has been spending several days with her brother, Frank.

—Mr. Frank Webb has accepted a position at Lynch's Station. Frank, like his two brothers, Elmer and Mildred, is a telegraph operator and bids fair to make a No. 1 telegrapher.

—Miss R. Kumpke died at the hotel of James L. Dickinson Sunday afternoon last at 3 o'clock, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. She had complained of feeling unwell for two days, and when the doctor was called in Saturday morning it was found she had taken the contents of four bottles of the drug. Everything was done to save her life. Dr. Enos ordered emergency surgery, but she died Sunday noon and then found he could not save her life. Her remains were buried Tuesday afternoon from her father's residence in Odessa, Rock.

Grain Markets of the Week.
Friday, July 17th.—Wheat receipts at Philadelphia, 4,662 bushels; shipments, 4,621 bushels; stock, 66,065 bushels. The market was lower on account of heavy receipts from the west. Sales of 600 bushels No. 2 red in elevator at 98 cents. No. 2 Delaware red in elevator at 95 cents. Delaware No. 2 red was wanted by millers at \$1.00. Corn—receipts, 5,585 bushels; shipments, 9,117 bushels; stock, 102,372 bushels. Sales advanced 1 to 1 1/2 cents. Car lot sales 500 bushels No. 2 yellow at 72 cents. 3,490 bushels No. 2 mixed in elevator at 73 cents. The slight advance was caused by an attempt to squeeze the shorts. Oats—47 to 48 cents.

Saturday, July 18th.—Wheat receipts, 3,988 bushels; shipments, 1,959 bushels; stock, 66,373 bushels. The market opened weak on account of continued receipts from the west and slow European demand. Sales of 600 bushels, high grade No. 2 red at \$1.05 and 1,800 bushels new No. 2 red at 98 cents. Corn—receipts, 8,555 bushels; shipments, 28,027 bushels; stock, 83,300 bushels. The speculative demand was slight, car lots for local use were scarce. Sales of 1,200 bushels No. 2 red in elevator at 73 cents. 1,800 bushels in grain depot at 74 cents. Oats—somewhat higher, one car western No. 3 white at 48 cents. Four cars No. 2 white at 50 cents.

Monday, July 20th.—Wheat receipts, 4,598 bushels; shipments, 7,186 bushels; stock, 63,187 bushels. The market advanced slightly on account of wet weather in the West. European demand was slight. High grades of wheat were scarce and millers were offering \$1.00 for No. 2 Delaware red. Exporters were offering 97 cents for the same. Corn—receipts, 12,161 bushels; shipments, 40,203 bushels; stock, 84,250 bushels. Sales of 500 bushels No. 2 yellow at 71 cents. 3,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 72 cents. Oats—46 to 48 cents.

Tuesday, July 21st.—Wheat receipts, 3,740 bushels; shipments, 8,141 bushels; stock, 49,151 bushels. Export demand moderate. Visible supply in United States increased 666,200 bushels. Sales 1,000 bushels No. 2 red at \$1.02. 9,000 bushels new No. 2 red in elevator at 80 cents. The milling demand was good. Corn—receipts, 9,919 bushels; shipments, 8,220 bushels; stock, 84,988 bushels. The United States visible supply decreased 600,000 bushels. Sales 1,200 bushels No. 2 mixed in elevator 72 1/2 cents. Oats—48 to 50 cents.

Wednesday, July 22d.—Wheat receipts, 9,475 bushels; shipments, 7,509 bushels; stock, 51,117 bushels. Good export demand. High grades were in good demand for millers. Sales of 600 bushels No. 2 red at \$1.03. 3,000 bushels new No. 2 Pennsylvania red in elevator at 81 cents. Corn—receipts, 7,286 bushels; shipments, 7,781 bushels; stock, 84,513 bushels. Sales of 3,600 bushels No. 2 mixed at 72 cents. 3,000 bushels No. 2 yellow on track at 72 1/2 cents. Oats—46 and 47 cents.

Thursday, July 23rd.—Wheat receipts, 10,500 bushels; shipments, 20,100 bushels; stock, 41,517 bushels. The European demand was stronger. Rates were firm to 1 1/2 cents higher. Sales 4,000 bushels No. 2 Pennsylvania red in elevator at \$1.00. 2,500 bushels No. 2 red in elevator at 98 cents. Corn—receipts, 4,492 bushels; shipments, 8,801 bushels; stock, 80,704 bushels. Sales 600 bushels No. 2 mixed in grain depot at 72 1/2 cents. 3,000 bushels No. 2 yellow on track at 73 cents. Oats—sales of 48 1/2 to 49 cents.

"Henry Tuck married Mr. Beers' daughter and was promptly made vice-president of the New York Life, with a salary of \$25,000 a year," says the New York Times. If President Beers has any daughter yet unmarried, will some one kindly communicate her name and address to this office?—Troy Press.

BOYS FROM THE COUNTRY.

It is a striking fact, says a New York correspondent, illustrative of the cosmopolitan character of the city, that so many of the men who are leaders in all of the departments of its activities were born elsewhere and came to the city from all parts of the world to seek and find their fortunes, most of them bringing with them little more than good health and a capacity for hard work. Jay Gould was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts; New York; Cyrus W. Field was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts; and his brother, David Dudley Field, the eminent lawyer, in Hudson, Connecticut, his father being a clergyman. Chauncey M. Depew was born among rural scenes in Peekskill, New York, but he had the advantages of a university education. R. P. Flower, the successful banker, who stands an excellent chance of becoming the next Governor of the State, was born in poverty in Theresa, Jefferson county, this State. Cornelius N. Bliss, the wealthy Republican merchant, who is not unlikely to contest the gubernatorial election with Mr. Flower, was the son of a merchant living in Fall River, Mass. Henry Villard the brilliant financier, the hero of the \$10,000,000 blind pool, was born in Germany, and his early struggles in this country have been the theme of many an article. Austin Corbin, President of the Long Island Railroad, was born in Washington, New Hampshire. Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, the acknowledged Republican leader of New York, and president of the United Express Company, first saw the light of day in Oswego, where his father was a man of some means and standing. Secretary Tracy was born in Apalachicola, Florida county, New York. His parents were very poor. Warner Miller, ex-Senator, and now President of the Nicaragua Canal Company, is another countryman. He was born in Oswego county. Russell Sage and John D. and William Rockefeller were also born in the interior of the State, but are now among the richest men, not only of the city, but of the world.

THE IRISHMAN AS A RULER. It has been said that Irishmen can rule every other country but their own, and their prominence in the government and commerce of New York has been a theme of frequent comment. Among the most eminent of the many may be mentioned Richard Croker, the great Tammany leader who came of a good family residing in County Cork, Ireland. Young Croker early broke through the family traces and came to New York. Ex-Mayor William R. Grace, the millionaire merchant in the South American trade, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, but ran away from home to make his fortune in the New World. Eugene Kelley, the rich banker, is one of two brothers born in Ireland who came to this country and made their first start in business life as peddlers. Robert Bonner, the publisher, and owner of fast trotters, was born near Londonderry, Ireland. Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the wealthy Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, was born in Belfast, Ireland. Alva E. Orr, long a leading merchant in the grain trade, and ex-President of the Produce Exchange, was also born in Ireland. Some of the most successful men in New York City, besides Henry Villard, who has already been mentioned, there are Oswald Ottendorfer, the proprietor of the *St. Louis Globe*; Carl Schurz, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and now Manager of the Hamburg American Packet Company; Wm. Steiway, head of the great patent manufacturing house; George Elbert, a rich brewer, and S. M. Edgerly, the proprietor of the World, who came here a poor immigrant, and after a hard struggle with adverse conditions, made one of the most astonishing successes in the history of New York.

NO WONDER. It is any wonder that poor boys in the country, reading of these careers, are filled with a desire to follow their example and try for the prizes of metropolitan life? The son of a farmer in Collyer, the son of a blacksmith in Yorkshire, England, and a blacksmith's pupil, none of the most famous names of the world, have made their way to the top of the ladder of success. The son of a poor farmer in New York, who was once a newsboy on a railroad train. Abram S. Hewitt, manufacturer, orator, Congressman, and once Mayor of the city, was born in a log house in New York. His father being a cabinet maker. Hattus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the county, was born in the Illinois prairie. Charles S. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, being the son of a clergyman, and he began his business career without a dollar. James A. T. Stranahan, "the first citizen of Brooklyn," was born on a farm in Peterboro, N. Y. Whitelaw Reid was born in Ohio, and had to make his own way in the world. John G. Moore, the great stock exchange broker, was born in Steuben, Me. His father was a sea captain, and Mr. Moore has made every dollar he possesses. S. V. White, one of the leaders of Wall street, and distinguished politician and astronomer, was born in North Carolina, but spent his boyhood on a farm in Illinois. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, began his existence on a farm on the Ohio River; Dr. Egbert Guernsey was born on a farm in Litchfield, Connecticut; T. T. Potter, a millionaire and an ex-Congressman, was born on a farm in Charlton, Massachusetts; Collector Erhardt's birthplace was Pottstown, Pennsylvania, but he was brought to the city when five years old; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, was born in Troy; James D. Smith, ex-President of the Stock Exchange, and ex-Comptroller of the New York Yacht Club, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire; Charles L. Tiffany's birthplace was Killingly, Connecticut, his father being a cotton manufacturer; Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, now resides in a handsome house on Madison avenue, but he was born in a parsonage in Caldwell, New Jersey; Archbishop Corrigan was born in Newark, New Jersey; Frank Edison, ex-Mayor and ex-President of the Produce Exchange, was born in Chester, Vermont; Colonel W. L. Strong, the well-known Republican merchant, was born in Richmond county, Ohio; Ambrose Snow, President of the Board of Trade, was born in Thomaston, Maine, and his father was a sea captain; ex-Comptroller John F. Knox was born in Knoxboro, New York, where his father was a man of prominence; John J. McCull, Jr., Comptroller of the Equitable Assurance Society, is a native of Albany; Professor C. F. Chandler was born in Lancaster, Conn., but enjoyed the educational advantages of Harvard and Berlin; Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler was born in Aurora, New York; Henry Cuyler, the banker, is the son of a manufacturer in Staffordshire, England, but he came to New York when 15 years old, and is now the architect of his own fortune; George

I Seney was born in Astoria, Long Island; ex-Secretary Fairbank, in Cazenovia, N. Y.; William H. Hodge, the lawyer, in Paterson, New Jersey, where his father was a clergyman; Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, in Bound Brook, New Jersey; George William Curtis, of "Harper's," in Providence, Rhode Island; A. A. Lent, the great tea merchant, in Salem, Massachusetts; Judge C. E. Pratt, in Princeton, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, in Braintree, Massachusetts; General Horace Porter, Vice-President of the Pullman Company, in Huntington, Pennsylvania; his father being a Governor of Pennsylvania; James C. Coates, ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth, in Lancaster, Massachusetts; Comptroller H. W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, in New York, and John H. Ingram, President of the Richmond Terminal system, on a farm in Tennessee. It is really surprising to note how many of the leading men of the city were reared on farms. There must be something in the air and hardihood of the farm that gives physical endurance and mental stamina for the exhausting strain of metropolitan competition.

Catarh Can't be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarh cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarh Cure is no quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the city for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., 150 O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

That Summer Young Man. He is an awfully nice boy, says Ruth Ashmore in *The Ladies Home Journal*. He may wear a gorgeous blazer, and he may talk athletics in the afternoon and sentiment at night, but he is off for a vacation. Won't you just remember that? You are a pretty girl, and a bright girl, and he likes to laugh and talk with you, take you out rowing, teach you to play tennis, and at night sit on the veranda and tell you how a man really can love. All of this is delightful. But will you please be good enough to remember that love worth having does not come in a week or a month, and that in his watch-case there may be the face of a girl whom he loves with all his heart, and whom he thinks about every night before he closes his eyes. You are just part of his vacation; he can't be with you all the time. He is just a part of your vacation, too. If you can't wait until he comes, why not make a summer acquaintance with him? It is a good thing, and a safe thing. But just for the fun of it, let's allow you to tell him how much you like him, and what a fine young man says or does.

Miscellaneous Adv's.

That Tired Feeling

Is a dangerous condition due directly to depleted or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as in its debility the system is especially liable to serious attacks of illness. It is remarkable how beneficial Hood's Sarsaparilla is in this enervating state. It purifies the blood, and imparts a feeling of serene strength which is comforting and satisfying. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best remedy for that weakness which prevails at the close of a long vacation or a long illness. "I have been convinced that Hood's Sarsaparilla is one of the greatest medicines in the world. I say this for the benefit of all other tired out, run down, hard-working women. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not only excellent as a blood purifier, but for all other female complaints, even if of long standing." Mrs. M. A. SCARLETT, Northville P. O., Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. 50¢ per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 20, 1891.

Store closed at one o'clock on Saturdays

A bright housekeeper writes: "I never saw anything like Stanton's Naphtha Soap to make clothes white and clean and get out the old dingy look."

Another says: "In 40 years I've never seen its equal for removing grease spots or stains."

That's it. Whether for the laundry or house-cleaning, or for daubs of any kind, it stands first.

1 cake 7c, 2 cakes 13c, 4 cakes 25c.

Some of the Cedar Chests are a little scratched, most of them are without a flaw. Take your pick but save \$2 or \$3 on each just the same.

\$14 Cedar Chests at \$12

\$17 Cedar Chests at \$14

\$20 Cedar Chests at \$17

Have you tried how neatly and cheaply and coolly the Summer cooking and preserving can be done on an Oil or a Gas stove? No need to sizzle over a red hot range.

There is an ebb and flow in the tides of supply of the Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases. Thousands come and thousands go. Thousands now if you come quickly.

Muslin, bleached—

Pillow Cases, 18c.

Bolster Cases, 31c.

Sheets, 24x36 yards, 65c each.

Heavy Muslin, bleached—

Pillow Cases, 20c.

Bolster Cases, 36c.

Sheets, 24x36 yards, 62c each.

Sheets, 54x72 yards, 75c each.

Muslin, unbleached—

Sheets, 24x36 yards, 58c.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

S. M. Reynolds & Co.

Thin Dress Goods.

White India Linen at 10, 12, 15, 18, 25 and 30c per yd.

Victoria Lawns, white grounds with beautiful trailing vines, at 5c per yd.

Handsome Challis Persian effects at 7c per yd.

Persian Mulls, cream grounds with beautiful roses and figures at 20c per yard.

Black and white Persian Mulls at 20c per yd, worth 25.

Embroidery Flouncings, 27 inches wide, handsome patterns, at 65, 90, \$1.00, 1.10, 1.25 and 1.50 per yd.

Embroidery Flouncings, 45 inches wide, at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 1.60 per yd.

Black silk drapery net, 1.25 per yd.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Black silk laces, 15c, 20c, 25c, 40c and 60c per yd.

Black and white Spanish laces, 14 in. wide, at 15c and 20c per yd.

Oriental embroidery laces, all widths from 1 to 10 in. at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c to 35c per yd.

Black and white Spanish laces 14 in. wide at 60c and 65c per yd.

Hamburg, edgings, all widths and prices at 3c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 40c per yd.

Cotton lace edgings at 1c, 2c, 3c and 4c per yd.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' night robes, plain and trimmed at 45c, 60c and 80c each.

Ladies' chemises, plain and trimmed at 38c, 50c and 75c each.

Ladies' corset covers, square and V shape at 35c, 50c and 75c each.

Ladies' drawers, plain, tucked and embroidered at 30c, 37c and 45c each.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Misses' fast black hose, 5 to 9 in. at 10c, 12c, 15c and 25c.

Boys' fast black hose, 7 to 9 in. at 10c, 12c, 15c, 25c.

Ladies' fast black hose, 8 to 10 in. at 12c, 15c, 20c and 25c.

Men's fancy cotton hose at 10c, 15c and 25c.

Men's seamless mixed hose at 8c, 10c and 12c.

Gents' black and steel seamless half hose at 15c and 25c.

Gents' lisle gloves, at 15c and 25c.

Gents' castor beaver driving gloves, at \$1.25 and 1.50.

Gents' plain dog skin and calf gloves, at 75c, 1.00 and 1.25.

Ladies' black silk mitts, at 25c, 30c, and 50c.

Ladies' black silk gloves, 25, 50 and upwards.

Children's black silk mitts, at 25 and 30.

Full assortment of kid gloves all the new shades and black.

SHOES AND HATS.

Child's kid oxford ties, 75c, 85c and \$1.00.

Misses' kid oxford ties, 90c, \$1.00 and 1.25.

Ladies' kid oxford ties, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00.

Boy's lawn tennis oxford ties, 70c. Ladies' lawn tennis oxford ties, 70c.

Boy's black straw hats, 50c, 75c and 1.00.

Boy's Mackinaw straw hats, 50 and 75.

Boy's linen collars, 12 to 14c.

S. M. Reynolds & Co.

Boys' fancy roman ties, new shades.

New arrival of all silk ribbons, No. 5 at 10, No. 7 at 12, No. 9 at 15, No. 12 at 20c.

Perforated leather belts at 25c. Silk parasols still going at \$1.00, worth 1.50.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' two-piece Cassimere Suits, short pants, sizes 4 to 14 years, at \$2.00, 2.50 and 3.00 per suit.

Boys' 2-piece fancy Chevriot suits, short pants, 4 to 14 years, at \$4.00 and 5.00 per suit.

Boys' double breasted black chevrots, two pieces, short pants, 8 to 14 years, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per suit.

Boys' double breasted blue flannel two-piece suits, short pants, 8 to 14 years \$5.00 to \$6.00 per suit.

FOR HARVEST.

Harvesting oils, 30 and 50 cents per gallon. Harvest-oil in gallon tin cans at 60c per gallon.

Tin cups, pudding pans, bowls, cups and saucers, vegetable dishes, meat dishes, napkins, pitchers, glass tumblers, 35c per dozen.

Broad brim straw hats for men and boys.

S. M. Reynolds & Co.

Special Announcement.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c. I HAVE a full and complete line of Hardware and Cutlery, and shall at all times aim to keep my stock complete.

Ranges, Stoves, &c.

The Gas Range in which I am making a drive is a complete stove. Baking bread in it will not mold and meats cooked are rich and juicy. Call and see the above named stove.

Coal Hods, Shovels, &c.

Coal Hods, shovels, Pickers, Zinc Stove Hoods, Pipe Elbows, Dampers, Collars, and a large stock of all kinds kept in a first-class hardware store and tin store.

Roofing, Spouting, &c.

Roofing, spouting and all kinds of tin and iron work, and repairing of heaters, cook and coal stoves at short notice. Repairs furnished for any stove made, of which I give special and prompt attention.

Paints, Varnishes, &c.

Ready-mixed Paints in any quantity. Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany and Maple oil stain, Varnishes—Coach, Furniture and Finishing in any quantity.

Lamps, Agate-ware, &c.

I make a specialty in lamps, lamp goods, agate-ware, Japanese ware and pressed ware.

Any article in tinware that I have not in stock I am always prepared to make at short notice and at prompt attention to repairing in tinware.

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